Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1802. [No. 469.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 15 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } *in boxes,*
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 12 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seaman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent,

By Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, if not previously sold by private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in town, situate on the north side of Prince and West side of Washington streets: Beginning at the intersection of said streets, fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches, and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient building lots. On one of which is a very good dwelling house, now under rent to James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street in town, and will most probably become the centre. This ground has the advantage of laying between the two principal streets leading from the country; a circumstance of much importance, to those who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
OR
William Hodgson.

June 2. ddf

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving by the United States from Liverpool, an additional supply.

May 18. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, containing 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio river: this land is well watered, and on it is several valuable mill seats. A general warrantee will be made to the purchaser of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND, in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres (a part of Ravensworth tract) on which is a MILL. The above property I will barter for goods or sell low for cash. Also, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.

Colchester, May 31. d3w

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assortment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for *ready money*, which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.

May 31. d

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dangerfield.—The house is convenient and well built, consisting of eight rooms, well finished, a full story and a half kitchen, nursery and lodging rooms above the same, a stable & other conveniencies on the lot, which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7 inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to a ten feet alley, whereon there is built, on each a back building one and a half story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the same, on Cameron and Washington streets, unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with convenient ground for stabling, &c. on the said ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with five frame houses thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet deep, on the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendleton-streets, known by the name of the George Town Turnpike, laying between John Dundas and John Potts, Esqr's. houses. No further particulars is necessary to be given, as those who are inclined to purcase will view the premises. A great part of the purchase can be taken in Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remainder by instalments, by giving security or bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G. Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose Creek, Loudoun---if not sold by private bargain, they will be exposed to sale on Thursday, the 24th instant---good warranted deeds will be made for the whole on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.

June 14. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

For NEW-YORK,

The Sch'r ENTERPRIZE, to sail in all next week. For freight or passage app'y to Capt. Mitchell on board, or to R. B. JAMESSON.

June 10. d

PROPOSALS,

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the public generally, for publishing by subscription in George-Town,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

The Olio.

By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this paper, that its contents shall comport with its title: a compound of various ingredients—as politics, news, polite literature; with whatever else may seem most promotive of public good, and conduce towards general usefulness.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects of periodical publications been more generally felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country; and no where, we believe, their abuses might be more justly deprecated; but such is the close affinity between their good and bad consequences, between the liberty and licentiousness of the press, that the most experienced of our political surgeons have uniformly been apprehensive of attempting an excision of the one, lest they might give a mortal wound to the other. Being an evil without a remedy, it shall be our peculiar care not to contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of the Editors' political creed. On this head they will be candid and sincere.——They are unequivocally federal.——Believing, without calling into question the views of the present, that the former administrations pursued the best policy that could be devised, for securing the peace and happiness, and promoting the true interests of this country, they declare it their intention, at all times, to advocate measures producing those desirable consequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the oppposers of the former administrations, in their newspaper publications, in the utmost, and we think, merited contempt. Wilful misrepresentations may deceive for a while, and thereby further the views of those who employ such means; but it is not by resorting to them, that we hope or intend to promote our own interest, much less that of the public. Towards our political opponents we will "do as we would be done by"—consequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated calumnies, yet heaped upon those no longer in power, by a recrimination of slander on those who now hold the helm of our political barque. Time will shew who best understood their country's interest, and will bring with it the most ample justification of the views of those to whom under Providence, we have been, and are indebted for our present prosperity and tranquility.

Private disputes and personalities shall always be excluded. To this promise the Editors pledge themselves they will religiously adhere.

The papers published at present in the district, being devoted almost entirely to one subject, Politics, the Editors entertain a hope that The OLIO, conducted on liberal principles, and containing a greater diversity of matter, will meet with public countenance; which they respectfully solicit.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be published every Thursday morning, in a quarto form, and on a sheet of royal size, which will form a handsome volume, annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and elegant type.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the first number.

It will be delivered at the dwellings of subscribers in Alexandria, every evening of the day of publication, free of any additional expence.

☞ *The subscriber informs his friends in Alexandria, and former patrons of the* "Columbian Mirror," *that he is concerned in the intended publication abovementioned, and will, in the course of a day or two, wait upon those in town for their signatures.*

ELLIS PRICE.

Alex. June 14.

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 3.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Mr. Windham roſe, and ſpoke nearly as follows: I do not wiſh the Houſe to come now to any final deciſion upon the merits of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which has been laid on the table; but ſimply to move a day for taking it into conſideration. As one of the perſons who have the misfortune to differ from his Majeſty's miniſters, I do not conceive there can be any objection to this propoſal.—His M. miniſters think that no diſcuſſion is neceſſary upon the Defin. Treaty, the preliminaries having met the approbation of the Houſe, and conſequently they have declined to introduce any motion reſpecting it. Whether this be an invariable cuſtom, or one that would be "more honoured in the breach than the obſervance," I ſhall not ſtay to enquire. If there be precedents that do not render any ſuch proceeding neceſſary, they muſt be founded upon the preſumption that, by its approbation of the Prel. Treaty, the Houſe has ſanctioned the Definitive. Now I think it is quite the contrary in the preſent caſe. I think that the queſtion is completely open, and that there may be perfectly good grounds in giving a different judgment upon the Def. Treaty from that which the Preliminaries have received. The beſt order in which to conſider this ſubject, will, I think, be under the four following heads: I ſhall firſt take the circumſtances which did exiſt, but were not known in this country previous to the preliminaries. 2dly, Thoſe points which took place in the interval between the Prel. and Def. Treaty. 3dly, The variation of certain points in the Definitive from their ſtate in the preliminaries; and 4thly, Thoſe points in the Definitive which do not exiſt in any ſhape in the preliminaries, yet may not be conſidered as a departure from them.

As to the firſt claſs, namely, the circumſtances which did exiſt, but were not known before the preliminaries, there are three principal ones: Firſt, the ceſſion of the Iſle of Elbe; ſecondly, the limit of French Guiana; and thirdly, the ceſſion of Louiſiana. The ceſſion of the Elbe has been already mentioned; and, when the neceſſary papers ſhall be laid before the Houſe, it will be the proper time to enter into it fully. I ſhall now touch on the manner of ceſſion only, leaving it to the houſe to judge the value of the acquiſition to the French, as an excellent ſtation, an important harbour, and an impregnable fortreſs. The argument by which our aſſent is ſought to be obtained for this advantage given the French, is the immenſity of objects of equal if not greater value, which deſtroys its ſingle importance: that is, we are told, why continue the war for the ſake of the Iſle of Elbe, when ſo many points of greater value have been ſurrendered? Without dwelling then on its value, I ſhall conſider the manner, which is in my mind more important than the thing itſelf. There is in it ſuch tricking and chicanery, as requires conſtant explanation; and the more it is examined, the more odious is the light in which it appears.—The Houſe will recollect that by the Treaty of Munich, by which a transfer was made of the Duchy of Tuſcany, it was expreſsly ſtipulated that Porto Ferrajo ſhould remain as it was before, attached to the Dukedom of Tuſcany. Now what do the French? They have recourſe to that ſort of algebraic calculation by which an algebraiſt would proceed to exterminate a quantity that he wiſhed to get rid of: they transfer it to another perſon—they leave it with the Duke of Tuſcany. But as if they were playing a game of cheſs, they remove the Duke and put a King in his place. They take a King of the Houſe of Spain, and, having placed him in the Duke's ſtead, they negociate with the Court of Spain, that it ſhall not remain with Tuſcany, but be transferred to France. This was not known at the time when the preliminaries were ſigned. It comes out then that the real ſtate of Porto Ferrajo was artfully concealed; that inſtead of being a ſtation in the hands of the Duke of Tuſcany, or againſt the French, it was to be transferred to France, to facilitate her attack upon Naples, or any other ally we we might have in that quarter in a future war. Now, ſurely nobody will ſay that theſe circumſtances, if the thing ſtood ſingle, are not ſuch as put the caſe upon a new footing and leave it a *res integra* open to diſcuſſion.

Paſſing over this, we ſhall proceed to the next point, which is much the ſame in manner, but greater in magnitude: I mean the boundary aſſigned to French Guiana. I ſhall conſider it as the former, not ſo much with regard to us of importance, as the conſequences attending it, which I contend were a groſs breach of good faith. When the preliminaries were ſigned, we were given to underſtand by by them that the dominions of Portugal were to be maintained in their integrity. Therefore, when the Treaty of Madrid came out, which violated them, there was a general outcry and alarm.——We were told it would be given up. As for myſelf, I could not underſtand that the French would have made this excurſion into the Portuguſe territory purely for the purpoſe of giving it up again. It ſeems, however, they did do ſo, as his Majeſty's miniſters take credit for making them give it up, and take another. A few leagues of wilderneſs in one place or another are no great object. The queſtion is, the command which it gives them of the Miſſiſſippi, and that they have as much by the one as by the other. Either boundary is equally a breach of faith. They ſhould have gone to the treaty of Utrecht; for to impoſe a new boundary upon us is equally a fraud, as if they had retained the former. As to the Treaty of Badajos, which has been referred to on this ſubject, there is no ſuch paper before the houſe, and therefore leave it out of my conſideration. What I complain of is the fradulent exchange. It has been ſaid of a Peace, that it was only a change of War; the French mode of plain dealing may be perhaps a ſubſtitution of one fraud for another.

The next point in this riſing climax of frauds, is the ceſſion of Louiſiana. Into this ſubject I am not now diſpoſed to enter minutely.

By this acquiſition the French are eſtabliſhed in a ſpace as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or ſouth. What a preſent have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a ſerpent at their feet, by which they will be ultimately devoured. We have put them in that ſtate in which they muſt become willing ſlaves under the dominion of France. We all know ſomething of human nature. We know that men deteſt the inſtrument leſs than the cauſe, and turn their reſentment upon thoſe whom they can make feel it moſt. They will not of courſe heſitate between us and the French; and thus we ſhall eventually forfeit the friendſhip of America, by the aggrandizement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which this eſtabliſhment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South-America there is no power that can reſiſt them. There are the ſources of the wealth of the world: but if gentlemen do not feel the conſequence of their paſſing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impreſs them with an idea of their importance.

I have now gone through three principal points, which, though not known in this country, exiſted at the time of the Preliminary Treaty. There is not one of them that does not call for the reviſion of the Preliminaries, and cancels the obligation.

Now, Sir, under the next head of things, namely, thoſe that happened in the interval between the Preliminaries and the Definitive Treaty, the catalogue is not numerous; but what it wants in number, it makes up in magnitude. It conſiſts of the Italian Republic; and next, though not ſo great, or bearing ſo directly upon the preſent queſtion, the naval and military force ſent out from France, and now eſtabliſhed in the Weſt-Indies. The firſt is the queſtion of a new kingdom (for whether kingdom or preſidentſhip, differs but little in the language of the preſent day) it the heart of Italy. I ſay, that if ſuch a ſituation of things had happened without the act or interference of either party, it was competent to a miniſter to ſay,—"Here comes a change upon which we did not calculate, therefore, it is quite a new caſe."

I ſay farther that the hiſtory of Europe furniſhes us with precedents that ſhew ſuch a change would have been the cauſe of a war: but what will it be ſaid when it appears that this was done during the interval of the preliminaries, and by one of the contracting parties? *(Hear! hear!)* It is not that this is not felt as a good cauſe of war: but the fact is Europe is ſo altered that no intereſted power dare attempt to queſtion it. What muſt Auſtria think when the Ciſalpine Republic, which ſhe might have originally regarded againſt France, is now a barrier as a barrier to France for her deſtruction? We know what Auſtria feels: but ſhe feels her danger too much to venture upon any ſtep of redreſs. The ſecond point bears leſs upon the preſent queſtion; but it is of extreme importance, and may hereafter prove a meaſure of ſerious enquiry. The way in which I look at it is the eſtabliſhment of the French power in the Weſt Indies earlier than it would otherwiſe have taken place; and which if it had not taken place ſo early, would not perhaps have ever been eſtabliſhed at all. This is of the more importance when we conſider how much expectation has been formed of the chances and events which time might produce in the uncertain and unprecedented ſtate of things which the world has ſo long preſented. We do not know what effect delay might have had, or what advantages it might not have given us. We are therefore in a ſituation in which we ſhould not otherwiſe have been; for whatever may be ſaid of the policy of the meaſure on our part, nobody will contend that by it we were not giving before the concluſion of peace a helping hand to that which during the war we had expended ſo many millions of money and ſacrificed ſo many lives to deſtroy.

The third head is that which relates to thoſe points on which the Definitive is a departure from the Preliminaries. [Under this head Mr. Windham noticed, firſt the article reſpecting priſoners; and ſecond, the ceſſion of Malta—on which he obſerved, that inſtead of providing for Malta in the ſpirit of the Preliminaries, a covered we had been deviſed by which England is completely ouſted, and France put in poſſeſſion. The revenues formerly belonging to the order in France, Bavaria, and different parts of Germany, were already confiſcated, and thoſe in Spain were on the eve of becoming ſo making in the whole 4-5ths of its ancient revenues, and reducing it to that produced on the iſland only, amounting to about 30,000l. ſterling annually: he contended, therefore, that the order muſt ſoon fall for want of ſupport.]

The next point is the Cape of Good Hope. France has always been miſtreſs of a happy knack of expreſſion, and I do not find that the Revolution has changed her ſtile. She has ſtipulated that it ſhall be delivered over in full ſovereignty to Holland. Now there is nothing to bind Holland from making it over to France, and putting a French garriſon in it the moment ſhe ſhall receive it. When, then, we conſider the word Sovereignty was uſed in the caſe of Tuſcany and the iſland of Elbe, we cannot ſuppoſe that it was intended to be *otioſus*, a mere idle term in the Definitive Treaty. On the contrary, this induſtrious uſe of it affords a lively perſuaſion that the ſame will be the reſult with regard to the Cape.

I ſhall now paſs on to things occurring in the Definitive, and which makes no part whatever of the Preliminaries. The firſt is one of a gigantic nature, and the total abſence of all previous treaties. It is the firſt inſtance of the kind. It opens to a world of conjecture. It is argued that we ſhall gain as much as we ſhall loſe by it; but how this is to happen I am at a loſs to comprehend. It may be ſuppoſed that the renewal of theſe treaties would have embroiled us with the continent.—But I do not know what theſe obligations are that would have outweighed the benefits of the treaties; becauſe theſe treaties were not made for France, but againſt her, and for the protection of the other powers. The non-revival of theſe treaties leaves us, however, with reſpect to other countries, juſt in the ſame ſituation in which we ſtood before; ſo that, by this diplomatic analyſis, France only is relieved. But as was ſaid at Liſle, Why get rid of treaties all in a lump? We were not in the ſituation of a man with his hand limited to a minute. Surely ſeven months would have afforded time to make a ſelection for what ſhould remain, and what ſhould be cancelled. There are other points of this claſs that touch us more nearly. There is one particular part of empire for which we feel a lively intereſt—an intereſt that muſt be encreaſed in proportion to the loſs of ſo many other acquiſitions, and to which we muſt cling as the laſt wreck of our Empire—I mean our Eaſt-India poſſeſſions. The treaties of 1783 and 1787, the two great epochs of our rights in that quarter, are given up.——We are left without the advantages, whatever they may be, of theſe compacts, and our right placed upon its original foundation. Now, let that right be ever ſo good, for I do not diſpute its validity, it is material to conſider what rights, or what claims, the French exerciſed before 1783. Our preſent ſtate is therefore that ſtate of ligitation in which we were previous to the treaty of that year. By that treaty we put a guard upon our right: yet, ſuch was the force with which the French preferred their claims, that a ſhip ſunk in the Ganges, and we were on the point of hoſtilities when the convention of 1787 took place. We are now in that ſituation in which an attorney might ſay to his client, you have a good right of action, go to law, but if I had a ſecurity in my hands confirming my right, and removing my adverſary's I ſhould not be well adviſed were I to break off the ſeal and throw it into the fire, that I might afterwards go to trial where the abitrator is the ſword, and the court a field of battle. We are now left to our right of action; and, perhaps, the firſt news from India will be the notice for going to trial. The French were never backward in aſſerting their claims; and that they ſhould be leſs forward now I have no reaſon to ſuppoſe.

There are other rights of minor importance abandoned; rights which taken ſingly are of great magnitude, but which ſink to nothing in the neighbourhood of the towering heights that ſurround them. As to the importance of the privilege of cutting log-wood in the Bay of Honduras, we read of nothing but quarrels between France and Spain about it. We do not pretend to a right of ſovereignty in that quarter. We hold the right by convention: and France will, no doubt, reaſſert her pretenſions. What theſe pretenſions are does not appear: but this ſtate of ignorance and uncertainty ſhews the neceſſity for calling for papers and giving the moſt mature conſideration to the ſubject. The gum trade is another which we exerciſe by convention; and I ſhall not forget the right claimed by the Dutch to trade in the Eaſtern Seas. We know the jealouſy of Holland in that particular; we know the credit our miniſters took for the ſettlement of 1784 on that point; but how this right is to be exerciſed in future, what precautions have been taken for its ſecurity, and whether they are to come from above or below, does not appear.

Among the other points that come next, without contravening the preliminaries, is the Houſe of Orange. When we talk of all the territories and requiſitions which we have ſurrendered, we are told of thoſe wonder-working things, credit and capital. I wiſh we could transfer the word *credit* from the change to credit of another kind, to a high ſenſe of honor, to national ſpirit and immunity from inſult: but of all theſe qualities that made us great, we are now diverting ourſelves as if they were *functi officio*, and their ſole object was to procure us money. France may have ill-treated other powers under her protection; but ſhe has ſhewn that ſhe will not ſuffer another to abuſe them. The dog, though beaten by his maſter, will fly forward in his defence; and we do know that powers, tho' crouching under France, will be bold and vigorous in her cauſe, that they will fight like Janiſſaries in the pay of their maſters. One of them, we are aware, has not waited for the wax to be cold upon the treaty before it has evinced this temper and diſpoſition. That power which never ſpares an enemy, and gives protection to thoſe under it, will make all powers to range upon its ſide. In the caſe of France, there is no inſtance of the contrary. Even in the evacuation of Alexandria, ſhe acted upon that principle. I wiſh I could ſay the ſame for this country, with reſpect to the Houſe of Orange. In our abandonment of that Prince, no proviſion has been made for the loſs of his private property, or his Stadtholderian authority. It might have been expected, that ſome indemnification would have been ſecured for the ſacrifice of his patrimony and power; but we have not only done nothing, but the manner in which he has been treated forms the moſt ridiculous feature of the treaty. The very day that we were ſtipulating a proviſion, on that very day, and in that very room, and at the very table at Amiens, did the French and Dutch plenipotentiaries ſign a *defeazance* Our ſtipulation ſtated generally that he was to have an indemnity; but the ſtipulation of the Dutch miniſter, Schimmelpennick, ſtates that it ſhall not be in Holland, the only place in which it could be obtained. So much for the good faith of France in the caſe of the Prince of Orange.

See now the King of Sardinia. We could be under no fear of reviving treaties with him; his kingdom was gone, unleſs, indeed, we might fear to ſee him come

like the ghoſt that drew Priam's curtains in the night. It ſeems as if all ſenſe of national honor was loſt; but, though the feelings may be loſt to us, it is not ſo with the bye-ſtander. Theſe things are of conſequence, and are founded in reaſon. I want to know what value France ſets upon ſubjecting us to indignity. I want to know what ſhe and other nations think of our ſubmitting to it? The ſentiments of Holland I do know from a curious paper which ſhe lately publiſhed. If theſe ſacrifices were made by us from magnanimity, it would be another thing: but they are made againſt our will. If I wanted a voucher for all this, I find one in a French paper received this day, and which, if tranſlated, I ſhould have read as part of my ſpeech. In it the writer talks of Malta as of a place that by the terms of the treaty, muſt eventually belong to France; and reaſons upon ſeveral other points in the ſame diſadvantageous line for England. Now the neceſſary information upon all theſe points is only to be had from newſpapers, of which there are none upon the table. Without ſuch papers the real cauſe cannot be known. We cannot know, without them, whether the cordial drop of Peace which we take into our ſtomachs, may not be ſomething of a delecterious quality that muſt deſtroy us. Let us then conſider while we have time, and at leaſt conſider the cup in which it is adminiſtered. I ſhould wiſh, therefore, to fix to-morrow fortnight for the conſideration of the ſubject, as not too diſtant for a buſineſs requiring ſo much previous information. "I move, therefore, that the Houſe ſhall take into conſideration the Definitive treaty of peace, concluded between His Majeſty, the French and Batavian Republics, and the king of Spain, on the 18th inſtant."

BOSTON, June 2.

Arrived, ſhip Nabby, Jackſon, Liverpool, 40.

June 3.—Arrived, the regular-trader, ſhip Alexandria Hodgdon, Turner, in 26 days from Liverpool, ſhe has performed her voyage in 76 days.—Left there the brig Active, Yorke, from Boſton; Superb from Savannah, for Boſton. Sailed, the Alligator, for Boſton, and Eliza, Bipley, for Savannah.—Paſſengers, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Parker and Son, and two in the ſteerage.

June 4.—Arrived, brig Fox, Quin, St. Vincents, 37, via Quarantine.—Left there brig Vengeance, Maſon, of Kennebunk to ſail in 20 days; ſch'r Friendſhip. Walker, Kingſton, to ſail in 10 days for Portſmouth; ſch'r Ruth, Walker, to ſail in 20 days for Kennebunk.—May 29, ſpoke ſch'r Betſey and Hannah, Giles, 3 days from Union River bound to Barbadoes; who met with a gale of wind, and was then throwing his deck-load overboard.

June 5.—Arrived, (via Quarantine) brig Mary, Matthews, St. Croix, 26 days, Sch'rs Diſpatch, Springer, Jamaica, 45; Ranger, Bacon, Jacquemel, 25; Jefferſon, Peterſon, C. Francois, 26; ſloop Agnes, Brown, do. 30.

Same day, (via Quarantine) ſch'r Adventure. capt. Pool, from Barcelona, via Saloe and Gibraltar—Sailed in co. from Barcelona, ſhip John and Jane, for Baltimore; left brig ———, Morſe, for Philadelphia, in a few days. April 16, ſpoke the ſhip 3 Siſters, Clarke, from Charleſton, for Marſeilles, 74 days out all well. April 18, ſpoke brig Traveller, capt. Taylor, laſt from Genoa, for Boſton, to touch at Malaga. April 22, left at Gibraltar, brig George Waſhington, Keer, has ſold his cargo, to ſail for Baltimore in 2 days; brig Aginora, Shoemaker, of N. York, had ſold part, and was bound up; Gallicpe of Philadelphia, bound up. May 29, lat. 40, 45, long. 65, 38, ſpoke ſch'r Polly, Martine, 10 days from Grand Banks, for Salem.

Same day, ſhip Alligator, capt. Andrews, from Liverpool; and brig Fox, Parſons, from do. both 37 days, capt. P. ſpoke on Thurſday 40 leagues from Boſton, for Liverpool, brig Levant, Eaſterbrooks.

June 6 arrived, (via Quarantine) brig Argo, capt. Lilly, 23 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica—Left no Americans, Spoke nothing.—brig Juno, Reid, Iſle of May, 37; Andriſcoggin, Harding, N. Orleans, via N. York.

A Marblehead ſch'r laden with cordage and duck, on Thurſday ran aſhore and bilged on the breakers at Newburyport bar; a conſiderable loſs will be ſuſtained—veſſel owned by the captain.

Cadiz, April 27, Flour. 10 dols. 50 cents; rice 7 dols.

The Hugh, Johnſon, has arrived at Dublin, from this port.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Arrived, ſhip Ruſſell, Conklin, Liverpool; brig Reſolution, White, Charleſton; ſloops Sumarimis, Chace, Charleſton; Matthew, Huddle, Savannah.

Cleared, ſch'rs Sally, King, Jamaica; Determined Rover, Mather, C. Francois.

Ship Ruſſel, Conklin, from Liverpool, on the 1ſt of June, in lat. 41, long. 68, ſpoke brig Polly, bound from Bremen to Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Arrived laſt evening Bremen galliot Theris, capt. Wunnenburg, 69 days from Bremen. Lat. 31 50 long. 61, ſpoke ſchr. Barbara, capt. Waſhebreard from London to Barbadoes,

Ship Hamilton, capt. Vickers, 70 days from Bremen. April 29 long. 10 30. w. lat. 59 15, N. ſpok brig Violet of Glouceſter, 22 days from Boſton to Copenhagen. May 29, lat. 37 10, N. long. 60 40, w. ſhip Warren, Everitt, from New-York to Liverpool, out 6 days.

June 13.

Arrived, ſhip Independence, captain Wickham, 35 drys from Liverpool. Left there brig Fly, captain Pearce, of Baltimore, for France. June 5th, in lat. 36, 58, long. 67, ſpoke ſhip Vermont, capt.——, from Philadelphia, bound to Canton.

NORFOLK, June 10.

Arrived the ſhip Eliza, capt. Biſſell, from Grenada,

Arrived the ſloop Eliza, capt. Smith, from Grenada. Left there the ſhip Mary, capt. Freeman, to ſail for Boſton in 2 days. Alſo brig ———, capt. Mohill, from New-York; captain and mates had died.

Arrived the ſloop Ruby, capt. Hole, from New-Providence.

Arrived the brig Juno, capt Le Huby, from Havre-de-Grace.

Arrived the ſchooner Parke Farley, capt. Anderſon, from Antigua.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

"GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"We learn, that it is aſcertained beyond all manner of doubt, that there will be a majority of Republicans in both Houſes of the next New-Hampſhire Legiſlature. !"

This glorious paragraph, with an appropriate note of admiration at the tail of it, firſt appeared in the Concord Republican; the Concord Republican gave it to the Salem Regiſter, and the Salem Regiſter gave it to the Boſton Chronicle, and the Boſton Chronicle gave it to the American Citizen, and the American Citizen gave it to the Aurora, and the Aurora gave it, with three cheers, to the National Intelligencer, and ſo it travelled ſouthward to the Lord knows where—happy was the Republican printer who got hold of it the earlieſt. We ſaw it firſt in the Salem Regiſter, and taking up the ſciſſars we carefully cut it out, and put it quietly by in the drawer, for a future day. The time has come. This morning we found in the Boſton Centinel the following extract of a letter from a member of the Senate in the ſtate legiſlature of New-Hampſhire.

From Concord, N. H. June 3.

"To give the lie direct to the numerous falſehoods which have been publiſhed in the jacobin papers of the triumph of "*Virginianiſm*" in the councils of this ſtate, you will inform the public, that the legiſlature met yeſterday. The choice of a Speaker moſt effectually tried the ſtrength of parties. The Hon. JOHN PRENTICE had 82 votes, for Speaker, and was elected. The antifederal candidate, the Hon. John Langdon had 62 votes. Fed. majority 20. The two Federal Candidates for the vacancies in the Senate were elected, one by 87 the other 84 votes. The anties had one 71, the other 72. The Senate is therefore compoſed of Eight Federaliſts, and four Democrats. The laſt year the Senate was 7 federal to 5 anti. Langdon's party were firſt on the ground, and diſtributed votes for the Speaker before the court met. Their chagrin is complete. His Excellency Governor Gilman has arrived here under a handſome eſcort of horſe. *Vivat Reſpublica.*"

Who has caught a gull now, ye "able editors" of Republicaniſm? [*N. Y. Her.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his friend in N. York, dated St Pierres, May 20.

"At Guadaloupe nothing deciſive has yet happened: the French troops are in poſſeſſion of Baſſaterre and Point Petre, but the blacks hold ſome very ſtrong places which command the town of Baſſeterre. Theſe places are almoſt impregnable—the commander in chief, Richepanſe, has laid cloſe ſiege to them, by which means only they can be reduced.

"About 300 French troops have been killed, and a great nnmber of blacks. A ſchooner arrived from thence yeſterday, with diſpatches from the commander in Chief to our Governor ſoliciting a ſupply of ſtores, bombs, ſhells, &c. which I believe will be granted.

"The iſland is in a ſituation, diſtreſſing beyond deſcription;—in the ſchooner came 15 women and their children, and they are daily arriving at the Saints (an iſland cloſe to Guadaloupe) which being a rock produces ſcarcely any thing; proviſions of every kind are exhauſted, and the wretched fugitives are in the moſt dreadful ſituation. However, two veſſels have ſailed from this with proviſions for their relief. On the arrival of the French troops at Point Petre, Pelage ſurrendered the town to them, and the general immediately gave him the command of a diviſion of '*Invincibles*,' with which he marched againſt Baſſeterre, and in ſtorming a fort in the town, he had one of his ears ſhot off by a black fellow; they however carried the place, and bayoneted almoſt every one of the blacks—*they take no priſoners.*"

From a London Price Current---April 30.

	from £.	s.	d.	to £.	s.	d.
Aſhes, Am. beſt,	1	13		1	15	
Pearl, do.	2			2	3	
Coffee, W. I. good	5	8		5	16	
fine	5	18		6	12	
Cotton, Sea-Iſl. Geor.	1	10		2	7	
ſoft do.	1	5		1	7	
Bowed do.	1	1		1	3	
St. Dom, and Toba.	1	6		1	9	
Sugar, Havanna brown	43			47		
Yellow	49			51		
White	56			70		
Muſcovado	30			38		
Hides, Buenos-Ayres			7¾			8
Brazil			4½			6
Indigo, New-Orleans and Carolina, none						
Pitch, American	11					
Rice, Carolina, fine new	1	10		1	12	
Ordinary and good	1	5		1	7	
Shumack	1	1		1	2	
Staves, American pipe	20					
hhd.	12					
bbl.	5			5	10	
Mahogany, Hiſpaniola	1	3		1	8	
Honduras	1	2		1	9	
Jamaica	1	3		1	5	
Tobacco, Maryland fine, none						
Good color			8			9
Middling do.			7			8
Virginia, Fine			4			6
Middling			3 1-2			4
Strip Leaf			5			7
Rappahannock			3			3½
Carolina			3			3¾
Georgia			3			3¾

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to the Editors of the Boſton Gazette, dated April 23.

"*By your laſt papers I obſerve, the bill has paſſed for the repeal of the Judiciary Syſtem. It is viewed in this country as a meaſure of a very fatal tendency. The minority on the queſtion, made a noble ſtand, and merit the praiſes of all good men. I hope this, and other meaſures purſued by the preſent adminiſtration of your country, will not ſubvert its growing proſperity.*"

We are informed by a gentleman juſt from Eddyville, that the Indians have killed ſeveral families on the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi, and that the people have generally retired into forts.

We are alſo informed the inhabitants are forted up about Fort Blount, on account of the whites having killed an Indian.

[*Ten. Gaz. May 12.*

The French *Budget* for the ſervice of the year has been opened in the Legiſlative Body. The expenditure is ſtated at 500 millions (nearly 21 millions ſterling) for the whole year, viz. from Sept. 23, 1801, to Sept. 23, 1802.

A London paper ſtates, that intelligence had been received of the mameluke Chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war againſt the Porte; and that ſeveral bloody actions had taken place between them and the Grand Vizier, with various ſucceſs.

LONDON, May 3.

The wiſdom of the preſent government of France has been rarely exemplified in a more diſtinguiſhed point of view, with reſpect both to conciliation and precaution, than in the Act of Amneſty lately paſſed in favor of the Emigrants. This amneſty is granted to every individual accuſed of emigration, and not hitherto definitively eraſed. They muſt return to France before September 1803. The following however, are excepted from the Amneſty, "1. The individuals who have acted as leaders of armed aſſemblages againſt the republic; 2. Thoſe who have held officer's rank in an enemy's army; 3. Thoſe who, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Republic, have held ſituations in the houſehold of the late French Princes: 4. Thoſe known to have been or actually to be, the movers or agents of war, civil or foreign; 5. Commanders in the ſea and land ſervice, and alſo Repreſentatives of the People, who have been guilty of treaſon towards the Republic; 6. Thoſe Archbiſhops who, in contempt of lawful authority, have refuſed to give in their reſignations."

[To the 4th claſs of exception we object. It is in the nature of emigration not to be purely paſſive. The very Act is the conſequence of deciſive opinions and ſtrong paſſions. It cannot, therefore, be expected that a man who has emigrated will be totally inactive with reſpect to the perſons or the Government, or the principles that induced him to emigrate. The exception is too looſe and general. We object alſo to the 6th.

All Emigrants are required to return to France before the 23d of September next, immediately upon their arrival on the French territory, they are to declare, before commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe, that they have returned in conſequence of the amneſty—they are then to take an oath of fidelity to the Government. This oath is to be taken within a month by the Emigrants who have already returned to France.—After the Emigrants have made the above declaration, taken the oath, and renounced all places, titles diſtinctions, or penſions, which they may have received from foreign powers, they are to receive a Certificate of Amneſty ſigned by the Miniſter of Juſtice. They are for ten years to remain under the ſpecial ſuperintendance of the Government, who may, if they think proper, remove them to twenty leagues from their place of reſidence.—They are to enjoy even theſe ten years, all the rights of French Citizens. Such of the property of the Emigrants as remains in the hands of the Government is to be reſtored to them, with the exception of woods and foreſts declared inalineable: immoveable property applied to the public ſervice; rights upon the great canals; and dividends of ſtock ſince there emigration.

The number of perſons definitively maintained upon the liſts is not to exceed one thouſand; five hundred of whom are to be named before the 23d of Sept.

Bleſſed and proſperous be the man who has done this deed of mercy and has completed the great work of pacification, by reſtoring not only peace to France, and to the Church, but peace alſo to private families which have been harraſſed, divided and diſperſed, during the progreſs of the revolution.——Nothing in the character and conduct of Bonaparte has exalted him ſo much as this act. It has entitled him to the gratitude of the Emigrants, to the applauſe of the whole world, and will tranſmit his name with glory and honor to the lateſt poſterity. In the words of the new French Liturgy, we pray—*Domine, ſalvum fac Conſulem.*

(London Courier.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch'r Betſey, Gilpin, Turk's Iſland.
Polly, Tuzo, Bermuda.
Sloop Sukey, Howes, Paſſamaquoddy.

CLEARED.

Brig Active, Robinſon, Liſbon.
Sch'r Two Brothers, Manning, Barbados.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his Store on King ſtreet, offers for ſale on moderate terms,

Four lots well choſen IRISH LINENS, which, for caſh, will be ſold at a low advance on the ſterling coſt, or by the piece, half piece, or yard.

Mens' coarſe and fine hats of different colours; childrens' do. do.

Porter in bottles by the dozen, of a very ſuperior quality and flavor.

Iriſh Soap in boxes.

Four thouſand beſt Writing Quills.

One trunk of well choſen Calicoes and Linen Handkerchiefs, printed, which by the piece or dozen will be ſold at prime coſt.

Five Feather Beds, with one bolſter and two pillows to each, from 50 to 100 pound weight.

An aſſortment of Queens Ware, Groceries, Bruſhes, Glaſs, &c. &c.

☞ As the ſubſcriber intends paying particular attention to the Bottling of Porter, the higheſt price will be given for empty Bottles.

Wm. DUNLAP.

June 15. eo3t

LOST,

At the Fire on Sunday, a Fire Bucket, marked *Stephen Cooke*. Whoever has taken it through miſtake, will pleaſe to leave it with the Printer, or at R. and J. Gray's Book Store in King ſtreet.

June 15. d3t

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.

For ſale on a long Credit.

—

On Wedneſday, the 16th day of June, will be ſold at public auction, on the premiſes,

About forty five acres of LAND, in and adjoining to the town of Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek. This land will be divided into ſquares, according to the plan of the town, and each ſquare will be ſold ſeparately, on a credit of ſix, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months —the purchaſers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorſers.

The whole of this land is now encloſed by a poſt and rail fence. Its contiguity to the town, and its high and healthy ſituation render it amongſt the moſt deſirable eſtates in the neighborhood for building lots. On one of the lots a neat and commodious framed dwelling houſe hath been erected, together with the neceſſary outhouſes, and on this lot there is a well of good water, and a number of flouriſhing trees growing. Some ſmall frame houſes have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete, and conveyances will be made in fee ſimple when the purchaſe money is received. The title papers may be ſeen, and likewiſe a plat of the land and lots, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty ſeven acres of LAND adjoining the above tract: ſubject to a ground rent of twenty ſeven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

LAND FOR SALE.

—

By virtue of a power in me veſted, will be ſold at public auction before the door of Prince William courthouſe in the town of Dumfries, on the firſt Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for caſh, that valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the ſame county near Bacon Race meeting-houſe, containing about five hundred acres, part of a ſeven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Iſaac Mc'Pherſon, under a purchaſe made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, ſome day this week,

Six round back Chairs,

painted yellow, tip'd with black; the ſeats painted mahogany colour. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will inform me who took them, to be paid on conviction of the thief.

EPHRAIM EVANS.

June 12. d3t

Meſſrs. Snowden and Co.

HAVING obſerved in your paper bearing date the 5th inſt. a publication wherein a certain Baldwin Dade terms me ignorant and ſtupid indeed—I am really aſtoniſhed at his audacity and impertinence, knowing him not to poſſeſs but little more underſtanding than one bordering on idiotiſm. He alſo obſerves that the ſuit menioned in my notice is diſmiſſed; I grant it—But it was diſmiſſed in Fairfax Court to bring it in a place where I could come ſooner at juſtice, namely the Chancery Court of Alexandria, which writ has been ſerved ſome time ſince, as will appear by the certificate hereto annexed. As to the balance of his publication, I aſſert it to be fallacious in the extreme.

I muſt beg leave to add, that for the future I ſhall not occupy a moment of my time in writing contradictorily to the fabulous aſſertions of ſaid Dade, whoſe diabolical character is univerſally eſtabliſhed.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1802.

Robert Alexander and his Truſtees, againſt Baldwin Dade, } In Chancery.

Writ returned executed. No bill filed. April rule ſuits continued. The above ſuit is brought in the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria.

GEO. DENEALE, Clk.

June 11. d

Two thouſand pieces firſt quality NANKEENS, juſt received and for ſale by

Janney & Paton.

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

For Sale,

A healthy, active NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age, he is an expert waiter. Enquire of the Printers.

May 29. d

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to to do the houſe-work in a ſmall family.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy was duly awarded and iſſued againſt James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia, by the name and the deſcription of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thouſand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commiſſioners in and dy the ſaid commiſſion named and authoriſeb, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the ſaid commiſſioners do hereby ſummon and require the ſaid James Gillies perſonally to be and appear before the commiſſioners, in the ſaid commiſſion named, on Thurſday the 13th day of this preſent month; on Thurſday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the ſame month, at Gadſby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of all his eſtate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of ſaid bankrupt may attend to prove the ſame, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or ſecrete the ſame.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commiſſioners.*

Teſte, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commmiſſion.

May 8. d6w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In purſuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the diſtrict and county aforeſaid, made by conſent of parties in the caſe of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be expoſed to public ſale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in truſt to the ſubſcribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceaſed, viz:----

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Union ſtreet, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the ſouth from Union ſtreet to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouſes, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three ſtories high each--Alſo, a SAIL LOFT above the up per ſtory 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor--all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the eaſt ſide of this houſe, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the houſe, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one ſide and another 28 feet on the other ſide.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Truſtees.

May 8. drf

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo. 25. eo

Juſt received from Norfolk, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

Freſh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent ſoft ſhell'd almonds and oranges; muſkadel raiſins; double and ſingle Glo'ſter cheeſe, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 buſhels of Liſbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have juſt received,

Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon and
Imperial } TEAS,
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump ſugars,
Jamaica ſugar in hhds. and bls.
Molaſſes, Jamaica ſpirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3 d

Land for Sale.

—

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be ſold, on the premiſes, by virtue and in purſuance of a decree of the county court of Faifax, made by conſent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a ſuit brought on the chancery ſide of the ſaid court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Joſiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Ker, and Catharine Whitcroft, adminiſtrator & heirs at law of Wm. Whitcroft, de'cd, } Complainants,

Againſt Joſiah Watſon, and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watſon, } Deff'dts.

We the ſubſcribers, comiſſioners in and by the ſaid decree commiſſioned and named, ſhall proceed to expoſe to public ſale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colcheſter roads, and touching on both of theſe roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, mortaged by Joſiah Watſon to William Whitcroft deceaſed, which mortage is filed among the papers in the ſaid ſuit. The above land will be ſold either in parcels or altogether as may be found moſt ſuitable on the day of ſale; a ſatisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inſpection of all concerned by the day of ſale, and thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the ſaid ſuit to Mr. Joſiah Watſon, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the ſubſcribers.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Nich's FITZHUGH,
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. eodf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: ſhe has been brought up in the houſe, is a good ſeamſtreſs, & very capable: among a variety of clothes, ſhe has a purple ſtuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muſlin gown, a handſome worked muſlin do. a plain do. both well made, a white camel hair ſhawls with netting, fine white cotton ſtockings, ſeveral pair, and a pair of white ſilk do. a handſome black hat, neat ſhoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well ſet, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and ſpeaks diſtinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown caſſimere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the ſame cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handſome ſwanſdown waiſtcoat, with mettle buttons a new black hat, new ſhoes, fine white cotton ſtockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compenſation made for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Stop the Villain!

Ran away from the ſubſcriber in month of December laſt, a likely Ne man, named BEN, 26 years of age, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inc high; has a ſmall ſcar under one of eyes (which not recollected) alſo a la one on his breaſt, occaſioned by a b when a child, and has loſt two of his teeth. His clothing is unknown to as he has been hired to Mr. John Ho ſkin, of Alexandria, for three years paſ a ferry-man, and believe him to be bored in or about Alexandria or the of Waſhington, by a brother of his (n ed Helſon) who alſo ſerved the ſaid Ho ſkin as a ferry-man at the ſame time, whom the ſaid Hodgſkin has lately cipated. The above reward will be to any perſon who delivers me the ab deſcribed villain in the town of Colch ter, or *Thirty Dollars*, if ſecured in jail in Maryland or Virginia.

All maſters of veſſels and others are bid to harbor or carry off ſaid fellow their peril.

JOHN H. MANLEY

Colcheſter, May 31. eo4w

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received William Hartſhorne for himſelf and Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Il Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; Da Hunter and William Riddle in Berkl Thomas Hammond and Matthew Fr in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and W Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowd and William Stienberger in Shenando This being a buſineſs in which the co munity may be greatly benefited, an it has only this day come into my ha I have undertaken to publiſh without c ſulting the other commiſſioners as they all at a diſtance. The law is with and I doubt not will be ſhewn by other commiſſioners, to any perſon ſo plying. The law requires *Ten Dollar* be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on e ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as ca for by the Preſident and Directors, to choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

GUNPOWDER.

—

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowd by the quarter caſk. Alſo,

Refined Salt Petre, by the qu ter cwt. or larger quantity. A conſt ſupply of thoſe articles from the Manuf tory, will be kept for ſale on the lo terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT

April 8. eo6m

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Conſiſting of elegant cut quart and p decanters, goblets, tumblers and w glaſſes, to match; plain half pint, p and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint a half pint decanters, which will be ſold the box, or by retail, on moderate term

Alſo,

Gentlemens' fine black Ha of a ſuperior quality, do. white with gre unders, childrens' fine do. of every c lour, and a quantity of well aſſorted, l priced wool hats, by the box or by reta

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

FOUND,

About two months ſince, a SILVE WATCH, with a double caſe——T owner may have her by applying to M Jacob Leap and paying charges.

June 11. eo3t‡

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, *Nancy Hawki* has eloped from my bed and board, wi out any juſt cauſe; this is to forewarn perſons from harboring or truſting her my account, as I am determined not pay any debts of her contracting from t date.

his
BENJAMIN ⋈ HAWKIN
mark

June 10. eo3t‡

Printing in all its variety ex cuted at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.